5. Paracetamol + Ceffeine.

6. Ozphenbutazone + Diazepam.

7. Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone.

8. Diazepam.

9. *Piperidinoethyoxy-o-carbmethoxy* benzophenone *Hydrochloride-Diphenpiperidonoe* thylacetamide Bromomethylate + Polymethylsiloxone.

Drugs for treatment of Diarrhoea and Amoebic Dysentery

798. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of drugs allowed for the treatment of diarhoea and amoebic dysentery in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these drugs have proved to be dangerous and have been withdrawn in other countries;

(c) if so, the names of such drugs and what are the reasons for which these drugs have been banned in other countries;

(d) whether Government are aware of the dangerous effects of these drugs;

(e) if so, what is the justification for continuing these drugs;

(f) whether any safer drugs for these diseases are available in the country; and

(g) if so, the names of those drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The drug availble for the treatment of amoebic dysentry/diarrhoea in the country are Metronidazole, Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline, Tinidazole and Diloxanide Furoate.

(b) to(d) Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs which are indicated for amoebic dysentry, diarrhoea were reported to cause in Japanese population parasthesia of peripheral nerves leading to abnormal sensation and sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy would (SMON) which woul d lead to blindness.

While the drug continues to be marketed in large number of countries, it is reported to be withdrawn in some countries.

(e) Experts consulted were of the view that the SMON syndrome *may be confined to Japan and* such reports of neurological deficit were not noticed in India. Such drugs were considered Cheap and effective for the treatment of diarrhoea.

(f) and (g) Other drugs available and indicated for amoebic dysentry/diarrhoea, have their own characteristic side effects.

Withdrawal of Noraminophenazonum

799. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Noraminophenazonum is allowed for human consumption in India;

(b) what is the indication for which this drug is used;

(c) the names of three leading bands based on this drug being marketed in India ;

(d) whether Government are aware that this drug has not been found safer in most of other countries and whether his Ministry are aware of any such reports ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether Government are considering to withdraw this drug ; and

(g) If so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The drug Noraminophenazonum (Analgin) is used to relieve mild to moderate paln.

(c) The three leading brands of this drug are Novalam Ultragin and Zimalgin.

(d) and (e) The drug Analgin has been withdrawn in certain countries on the assumption that it may cause significant aranulocytosis (blood disorders).

(f) and (g) The recent studies both restrospectjve and prospective have ruled out the possibilty of "extra-risk of blood disorders due to Analgin compared to that of other analgosis . The Drugs Technical Advisory Board took note of the Bogtan study for monitoring adverse reaction to analgin and found no adequate basis to recommend withdrawal of the drug.

Drugs for treatment of inflammation

800. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of drugs for the treatment of inflammation allowed for marketing in India ;

(b) what are the details of other indications for which each of these drugs have been permitted by his Ministry ;

(c) whether any of the drug companies withdraw any of these drugs on the ground of its hazardous effects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of these drugs have been withdrawn in any other country ; and

(f) if so, the names of such countries and the reasons for withdrawal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI (RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) to (f) ; The Drugs licensed for marketing for treating of inflammatory disorders include Indomethacin, Phenylbutazone, Oxyphenbutazone, Ibuprofen, Naproxen, Piroxicam, Diclofenac Sodium, Flurbiprofen, Ketoprofen, Mafenemic acid and auranofin. All these drugs have their characteristic side effects.

Some countries have preferred to withdraw Phenylbutazone. On the benefit risk considerations, Oxyphenbutazone has been reported to be withdrawn in Norway, U.K., Israel, United Arab Emirate, Finland Jordan. Phenylbutazone has been withdrawn in Norway, U.A E. and Jordan. Phenylbutzone and Oxyphenbutazone like many other nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drugs are reported to cause adverse reactions to blood in vulnerable population.

Government have restricted the use of these two drugs for only